SOCIALISM.

Active Revolutionary Organization Resolved On.

MEETING IN SECRET

Ten Thousand Dollars Promised to Purchase Arms.

"ROTTEN FROM HEAD TO HEEL."

American Officials Judged by French Refugees.

The socialistic agitators do not intend to allow pubthe opinion, as expressed through the columns of the press, to dissuade them from the pursuit of their wild schemes for the regeneration of society. They are still intent on the work of saving humanity from the incubus of common sense and elevating the ignorant masses to the sublime height of their own intellectual cret meeting of the reddest of the reds was held 'in one of the German districts of the city on Thursday, cial organization which should co-operate with the advanced section of the socialistic party in California, Chicago and St. Louis. The meeting was composed of German, American and French socialists, mehow wandered into the socialistic pasture. The and hope the Communistic breast, as hitherto the cialistic idea and the proposal for "a grand divide" have met with but little invor from the Irish workingmen. It is not likely, however, that any considerable number of the Irish workingmen will join the standand of the socialistic revolt against the existing order

of a respectable quantity of peer the assembly decided that the hour had come when the men destined to redeem society from the oppression of capital should begin to act-to act in a revolutionary way, Commune of Paris. This decision was arrived at enthusiastically, and though the absence of Citizen Megy threw a shade of gloom over the assembly the eloquent and fiery Schwab filled the breasts of the assembled regenerators of society with the lofty enthusiasm which fills his own heroic soul, and it was unani-"the propitous hour had dawned" when the working. man of New York should be invited to regenerate themselves by forming socialistic revolutionary clubs and supplying themselves with breech-loading rifles, to be hereafter used, when the scheme of regeneration should be ripe for execution. Among the Communists present were some of the signers of the Communist address which was published in these columns yesterday. From that address an excellent idea can be formed of what would happen in the event of the regenerators ever becoming strong enough to impose their ideas on a people.

Among the promises of support made to the se-cret revolutionary meeting was one on behalf of Mr. Jonas in the name of the socialistic section which supports the Volks Zeitung that the section would guarantee to raise within fifteen days the sum of \$10,000 to be devoted to the purchase of arms and the agitation of the social question. Other representatives present also promised material aid on the part of the men they represented. It was resolved to push forward vigorously the organization of revolutionary secns in the various city districts and to use all dill-

tions in the various city districts and to use all diligence in the procurement of arms in order to place
the socialistic workingmen in a position to protect
themselves from attack. In connection with this
scheme for naturalizing the Commune in New York
the following authoritative statement of the views of
the real Communists are deeply interesting:—

WHAT REAL COMMUNISTS THINK.

M. Hanser, political director of the socialistic organ, La International, and an ex-member of the Paris
Central Committee under the Commune, was found at
his residence in South Fifth avenue, where he carries
on the business of sign painting. There are evidences
about the place that M. Hanser had at one time more
ambitious views. Life studies painted in oil show
that he once dreamed of a place in the temple of high
art. He is a middle aged man, of quest and posished
manners, somewhat nervous, but very intelligent.

The reporter expiained to him the object of his
visit and requested he would favor him with a free The reporter explained to him the object of his visit and requested he would lavor him with a free statement of the aims of the Communistic party and the means by which it was proposed to achieve them, more especially in their relations to the future of the movement in America. M. Hanser politely consented, and leading the way into an inner room, requested lite reporter to take a seat near the table that he might the more conveniently make notes of the convenient. M. Hanser said:—'The Communistic movement which took place in Paris on the 18th of March has been diversely interprised. According to some it was a Communistic movement, while others interpreted it as a Communistic movement, while others interpreted it as a Communistic movement. You must not confound the two things. The Communistic sought to decentralize power and give autonomy to the Communistic stought an absolute contralization, with the redistribution of the movement, were Communists, but the mass of their followers were Communists. The object and spirit of the movement was undoubtedly Communistic and not Communal. The difference of the two parties will be more evident to you when I say that the Commonists sought to establish a government somewhat on the mode of the United States—the election of marrer by the Communes, just as you here elect aldermenthe autonomy under the guarantee of the federal government.

OVERTHEROW OF SOCIETY.

"Now the socialistic Communists on not want this.

the autonomy of the cities and departments under the national government, just as the States here have autonomy under the guarantee of the federal government.

"Now the socialistic Communista do not want this. They are radically opposed to the existing state of society, whether under the form of monarchy or republic. They do not believe in obtaining radical changes by means of universal suffrage, because they do not believe either in the intelligence or honesty of universal suffrage as it at present exists, or as it can ever exist, in a society constituted like the present. This is why we have separated from the 'Workingmen's party,' We do not approve of it citier as a means or an end."

"What is the difference between you?"

"The difference is that the workingmen's party pretends to octain its objects while respecting all existing laws—by the use of legal means only—while we of the revolutionary Communistic party mean, on the contrary, not to employ legal means at all—that is to say we do not mean to respect existing laws. It is our intention to seize power by lorde and apply authoritatively the Communistic poor same apply authoritatively the Communistic programme. For this reason our arms are not directed against secondary coatres like New York and Albany, but rather against Washington. Paris and Berlin, which are seate of government and centres of political power. For this reason was a proposed to every kind of unarmed manifestation. When the workingmen held their last demonstration at Tompkins square, we refused the first tend because it was to be a peaceful unarmed metiting, and we had no intention to expose our backs to the clubs of the police.

"The American workingmen, as a role, do not understand the social question—they are lar behind the European workingmen has a role, do not understand the social question—they are lar behind the chief and the police. They do not study the relations between capital and labor. It is cheldy among the formans spread our viows among their countrymen. But the Americana an

"Into how many parties are the reingees divided?"

"There are radicals are Gambettalsta. They believe in universal suffrage, and only seek to modify the existing social relations. We are opposed to universal suffrage, because it has always given results different from what we desire. It may appear presumptuous to say so, but we regard ourselves as an intelligent mimority and do not care to submit to the decisions of universal suffrage. We look on the decisions of universal suffrage. We look on the decisions of universal suffrage. We look on the decisions of universal suffrage as the emanation from an ignorant majority acting in bad faith. The masses vote under the influence of intriguers. They are led like children, or they are pant by corruptionists and so act in bad faith. Our party is athersitical; among the others there are Desists, or rather panticlasts, who see God in matter, or in nature. We deny the existence of God, and longer discussitive.

"What changes do the Communists think necessary in the United States?"

"Some deare such modification of the laws as would improve the condition of labor. We do not believe in partial changes. We believe it necessary to apply Communistic principles radically because it is not possible to apply them little by little. We are in for the Grand Jury.

"In the United States?"

"Some deare such modification of the laws as would improve the condition of labor. We do not believe in partial changes. We believe it necessary to apply Communistic principles radically because it is not possible to apply them little by little. We are in the such that the such as the hands of John M. Wright. The prisoner, who did not assem to be at all affected by the verded, was remanded to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

favor of centralizing all power in the hands of the government; this is why we call our journal La Centralization. We desire the government to toke possession of the railways and all other monopolies. The State should be the only proprietor and should use all property for the good of all. If we came into power we should decree the abolition of all individual property."

we should decree the abolition of all individual property."

"Was not something of this kind tried by the Jesuts in Paraguay?"

"There the people lived in community. It is not the same tuning. We do not propose that a man shall be obliged to get up and go to bed at certain hours, nor that there shall be any interference with his individual liberty. We do not want to turn the world into a barracks where men should be drilled and driven; we are not enemies to the arts or to the pleasures of hit, but we want every one to get his share of them according to his capacity to copy. But we desire, also, that men shall only copy what they produce, and for this reason we would make work compulsory on every clitzen."

As others see Us.

"Then you think the United States also needs reforming?"

"Then you think the United States also needs reforming?"

"Everything in it is bad. You will excuse my frankness, but here you are rotten from head to heel. It is worse than in Europe. Your constitution is tolerable, but no one respects it. It exists only for form's sake. The officials whose duty it should be to protect it, from the highest to the lowest, pay no heed to it. Your universal suffrage is influenced by glasses of beer, and the man who can spend the most money is the one who succeeds. There is no principle—everybody is seeking his own profit—the only question is, Will it pay? Then, as to individual literity there is less here than under the most despotic government in European countries—less even than in Gormany. There is no country! know of where the individual liberty of the citizen is less respected than here. Why, with \$25 and two witnesses willing to serve me, I can put any one in prison. This I know from personal experience. The corruption of your public servants is due to their short term of office at these men a good deal to get elected or appointed, and during their term of office they must make enough money to get back what they spent to get in, and also must make as much as they can in addition, knowing that within a lew years at most they will be thrown out of office.

"All the officials take urises. You can de nething

make as much as they can in addition, knowing that within a few years at most they will be thrown out of office.

"All the officials take brides. You can de nothing unless you can pay them. When I came here I wanted permission to establish kiesques like those on the Paris boulevards. I went down to the City Hall and saw one of Mayor Havemeyer's secretaries. I explained what I wanted to do. He thought it would not be a bad thing, but wanted to know how much I was willing to pay for the permission. He explained quite trankly that as he would only be a short time in office he could not lose any chance of making money. He said I would have to pay cash down—promises would not do. As I had no money I could not get the permission. This conversation took place in the Mayor's office with one of the secretaries, whose name I do not care to monition. There was no sum named, because as i had no money it was useless to discuss the amount. Then, again, when I was arrosted and brought to the prison I was asked whether I desired to pay or not. I said I had no money with me, but that if the Warden would send a letter for me to my house I could get some and would be willing to pay the messenger for his trouble. One of the employed was sent with a letter to my house. When he returned he was drunk and had spent the money had been given to him. When examined by the Warden had received at my nouse. I lwas ordered to go into the unpaid cells, but refused. The man who had spent my money threatened to strike me if I did not go at once. However, I reused, as I knew the money had been given to him. When examined by the Warden he admitted he had spent the money.

"I afterward learned that when he came to my house with the letter for the money, he tried to induce my had been given to him. When examined by the Warden he admitted he had spent the money.

"I afterward learned that when he came to my house with the letter for the money, he company him had not a friend of mine come in and said, "You must not leave this house, mademoiselle; if y

ACTIVITY IN ST. LOUIS-SECRET AND PREQUENT DRILLING-A STRIKE DETERMINED UPON-WHY THEY ARE ARMING.

A leading Communist, named McGowan, who was interviewed by a reporter of the St. Louis Post, replied to some of his questions as follows:-

"We have been meeting regularly twice a month, but are now meeting about six times a month, at the "You do not deny that you are Communists?"

"No, we do not."

"Have the members of this society got arms?" "About two-thirds, or two hundred men, have arms The arms are rifles and muskets. All have revol-"Do the members of this association drill at their

"Do the members of this association drill at their meetings?"
"To be sure; that is what we meet for, principally. All of the men are instructed in military tactics."
"These meetings are secret, are they not?"
"Yes."
"What is the object of the society?"
"The object is to protect the rights of all workingmen and to calorce their just demands."
"What are your plans for the summer?"
"I do not know. We are instructed by—well, I don't know anything about the plans."
"Do the Communists intend to have a grand parade on the 19th?"
"So the papers say, and I suppose they know."

on the 19th?"
"So the papers say, and I suppose they know."
"Have you any knowledge of an intention of the
workingmen to have a mass meeting and parade in
the near future at any stated date?"

know."
"Do you apprehend trouble this summer?"
"I cannot say for that."
"I cannot say for that."

"Do you apprehend trouble this summer?"

't cannot say for that,"

'Will the workingmen act together?"

"Yes. When they act their plans will have been laid, and their operations, having been preconcerted, will have a quite different result from those of last year. The strike was forced on us then; now we will hasten a strike,"

"Do the Communists intend to commit deeds of violence, incendiarism and other acts such as were committed at Pittsburg last summer?"

"No. That is not their intention unless they are forced to."

"No. That is not their intention unless they are forced to."
"How, then, will they make their employers accede to their demands?"
"Wait and see."
"How many Communists are there in St. Louis?"
"Fully five thousand."

THE SOCIALISTS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. Mr. Poliner, a leading socialist, told a reporter of the Allegheny (Pa.) Mail, that in that city there are 3,000 socialists. Their total strength throughout the United States is \$5,000, and the ranks, he said, are receiving many new additions. The party has been in existence four years, but was never better prepared for active work than now. They have twenty-four newspapers to advocate their cause. The impression newspapers to advocate their cause. The impression has gone out that the party is mainly composed of foreigners. This is a mistake, Mr. Poliner said, as the principal supporters are Americans. They have been asked to consolidate with other political parties, but no inducement could persuade them to do this, as they want to elevate society from its rotten condition and to take the government of cities, countains and States from the grasping pointcians who contaminate everything they touch. Every mode of government has become so corrott, he said, that a reform is badly needed. He further declared that the socialists are not drilling and that they do nothing in secret.

TALMAGE ON COMMUNISM.

At the regular weekly prayer meeting of the Brook lyn Tabernacie, held last evening, Mr. Talinage took as the subject of his talk "Communism." He began by saying that a great grizzly mouster, born on the other side of the water, had, within the past few days, waded the seas to America. It was Communism! A theory which was, What you cannot get lawfully you can take anyhow! If you do not receive sufficient wages you can knock down your employer and take everything! It was bread or blood. Dr. Taimage wished to know how long places of worship would be allowed to exist. Bonfires would be built of Bibles and crosses split up. But it was claimed by some persons that no such thing could occur here. This was a mistake. There were no greater desperadoes in the world than along the shores of the East and North rivers. The only thing to stop it was the police and military forces. (Applianse.) Should everything be divided equally, as was proposed, the drunkard would pour his share down his burning throat and the gambler would throw nisaway on dice. After a while some would have more than others, and finally the devil would get all. Whenever there was a difference in brain there would be a difference in all estate. Violence would tear down, but would never build up. A man ought to have what he carned, and there was no better country for him to do so that this. In relation to strikes, some were good and some Communistic. When they prevented other men than the strikers from working, as in the railroad strikes of last summer, they were Communistic, and all such should receive the condemnation of the American public, (Loud applainse.) The Prevident and Governors did well when they planted loaded cannon in the streets that were blocked up with that Commune mass, There was only one kind of social system which could be happy and enduring, and that was the one which had for its corner stone the Rock of Ages. was a mistake. There were no greate

History, Charter and Platform of the New Organization.

ITS FOUNDATION AND GROWTH.

Constitution and Demands of the Order of Knights of Labor.

CAPITAL'S AGGRESSIONS RESISTED.

The Executive Committee of the national party mot yesterday at the Grand Central Hotel and perfected ians for the systematic organization of the party throughout the respective States. A vigorous camiar attention will be given to the States where Unite power in the State legislatures. The matter of ways and means to procure documents and place suitable speakers in the field was discussed at length. The sitting of the Executive Council will be continued

The national party was organized at Toledo, Ohio, February 22, 1878, and was the outgrowth of the independent greenback party and the various labor reciations throughout the country. At th Toledo Convention thirty States were represented, and since the adjournment the work of organization ritories. It is the intention of the Executive Committee to run candidates for every office within the growth of the party in many of the States has been very great. For example, in the State of Maine, where the party polled but 500 votes in 1876, it polled 13,000 in 1878. In Pennsylvania where it polled only 5,000 in 1876, it polled 55,000 in 1878. In many other States the party inoreused in like proportion, until at the present time its adherents claim it holds the balance of power in nine States, viz.:—Maine, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illicois, Indiana, Oregon and California. In the spring election in Michigan, just passed, the party polled 70,000 votes, nearly as many as Peter Cooper polled as greenback candidate for President in 1876. In Steuben, Chemiung and Allogany counties in this State, the party polled 12,000 votes, electing twenty-six supervisors and the Mayor of Elmira. It also elected the mayors of Utica, Auturn and Oteogo hast spring. It polled 4,900 votes in Rochester, 3,500 in Syracuse and 5,500 in Albany two

of Elmira. It also elected the mayors of Utica, Auburn and Otsego last spring. It polled 4,900 votes in Rochester, 3,500 in Syracuse and 5,500 in Albany two weeks ago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The names of the Executive Council are;—D. B. Sturgeon, Toledo, Ohio; Alexander Troup, New Haven, Conn.; Thomas J. Durant, Washington, D. C.; F. P. Dewees, Pottaville, Pa.; O. J. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind. The above were present at the meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, There were also present Raiph Beaumont, of Elmira, N. Y., and Solon Chase, of Chase's Mills, Me.

A handsomely engraved charter for subordinate councils has been issued. It may be described as follows:—

VIGMETE OF THE NATIONAL PARTY'S COUNCIL CHARTER. The vignetic represents the characteristic principles of the nations party—viz., industry and money. On the right of the vignetic are the sentences, "The rights of industry sre in jeopardy—therefore it is time to work." ("Fitue to work.") being the motio of the party.) In the centre of the vignetic is the American eagle, in the attitude of flying, bearing in its beak a scroll upon which is inscribed, "Think write, discuss, work, economize and be free men." This sentence is illustrated by the figures of a writer in the attitude of speaking, an orator in the attitude of speaking, an orator in the attitude of speaking, an orator in the attitude of writing, an orator in the suntence, the interests of agriculture being represented by a team and load of hay. The general activity of the country's industries are represented by a train of cars in rapid motion. Domestic happiness, peace and prosperity are represented by a female figure in the foreground engaged in cultivating flowers. On the left side of the vignetic the sentiments of the party on the money question are figuratively represented—first, by the greenback paper dollar, bearing the inscription, "Full legal tender for all debts and duties;" s

by Chairman, National Executive Committee, National Party, Alexander Roup.

Secretary, National Executive Committee of the National Party.

Mass Meeting of the national party was held in Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was called to order by James Conley, who disciaimed affiliation with any party of a similar name in this city, or any other party, and nominated Dr. E. P. Miller for chairman, and John Eunis for secretary. The large hall was fairly filled, notwithstanding the limited notice given of the meeting. Captain McCullaugh was present with seventy-five policemen to assist in preseving order, but no such aid was required.

The Chairman made a long speech, going over the whole greenback and financial situation generally. He paid his respects to Secretary Sherman and said that while William M. Tweed stole only \$6,000,000 and was suffered to die in Ludlow Street Juli, the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, has stolen \$54,000,000 in gold, by the syndicate operation, from the country.

Alexander Troop was the next speaker. He referred to the party as having been founded by men who believed that the government of the United States Bad no right to delegate its power to any corporate body, whether called national banks or anything clse. He spoke of the recert spring elections, in which the national party had increased in strength and now holds the balance of bower in a number of States. It was the object of the party to look after those districts in which members of the different legislatures were to be chosen who had to elect United States Senators. He referred to the progress of the national party in Pennsylvania, where the vote had been increased from 5,000 in 1878. New York local pointies were taken in hand, the organization of a similar name, denounced as a "striker" body, ready to sell out to the highest bidder, and the national party defended against the charges of being affined or in any way connected with the Communists. He showed where the Communists were entire democrats or republicans,

The PLATFORM

The Secretary read the national platform of the party adopted at Toledo, which is as follows:—

1. That it is the exclusive function of the general government to columnoncy and regulate its value.

2. There shall be no privileged class of creditors

3. Colunge of aliver on the same footh; as that of gold.

4. Congress to provide money and regulate its value.

Courage of liver on the same fooths as that of gold.
Congress to provide money and requilate its value.
No private property exempt from bearing its fair
re of the public burdens,
Public lands the common property of all,
Encouragement of acriculture by government.
Abolishment of useless offices,
Labor should be educated.
Harmonize differences in regard to tariff and federal
atton.

taxation.

11. National and State governments to establish bureaus
of labor and industrial statistics.
12. Contract system in prisons to be prohibited.
13. Legislative action in regard to the importation of
Chinese labor.

13. Legislative action in regard to the importation of Chinese istor.

As an important and valuable addition to the Toledo platform too following was adopted:—

We favor the establishment of government postal savings banks, where the earnings of the people can be deposited with safety in exchange for peated savings bank certificates bearing an equitable rate of interest. All funds received in exchange for such careful actions to the need by the government in cancelling its bonds bearing the highest rate of inserest of ar promoting public improvements, thus keeping to the country the interest now paid to foreign capitalists on money borrowed for these purposes.

ENIGHTS OF LABOR-AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE NEW POLITICO-ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD.]

POTTSVILE, Pa., May 10, 1878. In connection with the recent institution in this vicinity of several lodges of "Kdights of Labor," the constitution of this new Order will be published here

soon. It is as follows:—
The recent alarming developments and aggression of aggregated wealth, which, unless encoked, will in-

evitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses, render it imperative, if we desire to enjoy the blessings of life, that a check should be placed upon its power, and upon unjust accumulation, and a system adopted which will secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil; and as this much desired object can only be accomplished by the thorough unification of labor and the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou cat bread," we have formed the — with a view of securing the organization and direction by co-operative efforts of the power of the industrial classes, and we submit to the world the objects sought to be accomplished by our organization, calling upon all who believe in securing the greatest good to the greatest number to aid and assist us:—

First—To bring within the food of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint, and industrial moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

greatness.

Second—To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they creats, more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them, more society advantages, more of the benefits, privileges and emolaments of the world; all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

fending and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

Third—To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral and financial condition, by demanding from the various governments the establishment of labor statistics.

Fourth—The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive.

Fifth—The reserving of the public lands, the heritage of the people, for the actual setter—not another age of the people, for the actual setter—not another acre for railroads or speculatore.

Sixth—The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of justice, and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building enterprises.

ures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building enterprises.

Secuth—The enactment of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes weekly in full for labor performed during the preceding week in the lawful money of the country.

Eighth—The enactment of laws giving mechanics and absorber a first lien on their work for full wages.

Ninth—The abolishment of the contract system on national, State and municipal work.

Tenth—The substitution of arburation for strikes whenever and wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equitable grounds.

Eigenith—The prombition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories before attaining their fourteenth year.

Twifth—To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

Thirteenth—To seeme for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

formatory institutions.

Thirteenth—To scoure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

Fourteenth—The reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day, so that the laborer may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement, and be enabled to reap the advantage conferred by the labor saving machinery which their brains have created.

Fifteenth—To prevail upon government to establish a purely national circulating medium, based upon the faith or resources of the nation, and issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF A COLORED MAN AT AMITE, LA. HE CONFESSES THE MUBDER FOR WHICH HE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEW ORLEANS, May 10, 1878. To-day, at twelve o'clock, Isaiah Evans was hanged at Amité. La., for the murder of Edward Bowen, a young white man, on the 25th of July last. There were over two thousand persons present, white and colored, who had gathered from the neighboring parishes to witness the execution. The gallows was crected in front of the jail, which is a two story wooden building, neatly painted and situated at lonely cross road, isolated from human habitation. The prisoner, who had been all night in company with his spiritual adviser, the Rev. Mr. Bickem, engaged in

prayer, was up and dressed at an early hour. THE END. As the time for the execution approached Sheriff Mix led Evans from his cell, guarded by deputy sheriffs and accompanied by the clergyman. Inc

sheriffs and accompanied by the ciergyman. Inc prisoner surveyed the crowd from the gallows. Religious sorvices were held, after which the ropes were cut and the trap feil. Evans' neck was broken by the fall and he died almost instantly. There was little or no attendant excitement, the crowd looking upon the dread event without any unusual display of feeling and quietly dispersing after it was over.

A CONFESSION OF THE MURDER.

The deceased was a slim, rather tail negro, of the darkest hus, and about twenty-three years of age. In an interview with your correspondent yesterday he said:—"Yea, I killed Mr. Bowen white I was drunk. I formerly belonged to a man named Evans, who hived in Alabama. After the war I moved to Chrystal Springs, Miss., where I farmed and worked on the railroads On the 25th of last July there was an excursion from Chrystal Springs to Manchae. While waiting for the train to siart I took three or four drinks, and at every station we came to I either bought a flask of whiskey or took some drinks. As I was noted for being quarrelsome when drunk I was advised to stop, but would not. While at Manchae Edward Bowen, a white man, came slong and spoke to me, I got insulted and gave a short answer, which weath him, and we then commenced quarrelling. I don't recollect what he said, except 'You can't buill me,' when I cursed him and told him he couldn't blur me.' When I said this he ran his hand in his pocket as if to draw a pistol. I was quickest, though, and fired, shooting him above the eya. He died immediately. After he fell I waiked off but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a friend but was brought back. I simped my pistol to a quickest, though, and fired, shooting him above the eye. He died immediately. After he fell I waiked off but was brought buck. I slipped my pistol to a friend but was arrested by a negro policeman from Hazelhurst and locked up in a box car. I pretended Bowen shot himself, as I had no pistol. I was tried, however, aquarely, and every one of the witnesses told pretty much the truth. I did wrong and brought it on myself. Whiskey did it."

SAW VISIONS IN JAIL.

After this confession Evans gave an account of the visions he had since he had "found religion." He professed to have seen the devil, and Jesus Carist, who first drove the devil away and then took him (Evans) to the River Jordan, where he was baptized, he handed the Shoriff, a few days before his execution, an opitaph which he asked to be put over his grave.

UNION LEAGUE TROUBLES.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT-MR. GEORGE BLISS

SAYS THEY ARE A BAND OF BROTHERS. "What is Mr. Davenport's private address?" League Club house last evening by a HERALD reporter. The waiter were a swallow tail coat and a white tie, and his mouth, nose and eyes seemed to come to gether in council to give the most agreeable and satis factory response to the question, and after a momen tary pause replied, "Blow me it I know, sir." · Is it possible such a distinguished member of the

club has no private address known to the club?" "Not if I knows it sir. You see he's a restless shire, in old Hingland, would say, like a 'en on a 'et gridgle. But his post noffice address, sir, is 'ere and at your service."

"Has he been here this evening?" "Well, no, sir. He 'appens to cum when we least nexpect 'im, and is a most hextrawdinary little man

At this time the door swung open and the small but compact and bustling form of Assistant District Atseen soon after swinging around in a semi-circle

settle our differences. We are as happy as clams at high water, and we know that no member ventures upon any scheme likely to attract public attention unless it is really meant for the benefit of the club. In short, I may say that dospite all our differences—and none have been so great since the Horace Greeley affair—we are really a band of brothers. These matters sottle themselves like muddy water. No really self-respecting member of the club gives publicity to our private affairs, but there is always somebody in every community of individuals with more gab than the rest, and uneasy till he gets it off his mind."

IS SHE A PRIVATEER?

THE "RACEHORSE" PREVENTED FROM MAKING HER VOYAGE TO "THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA"-HER RATHER FORWIDABLE CARGO. borse, and as she has come within the embarrassing sible that she will continue to he there for a constilerable time. The fact that she no longer skims the mortgage for \$1,700, a libel suit for \$722 55, a second withdrawal of a partner from the adventure on which she was about to start to a destination of such The mortgage, which had run about a year, was

was brought by G. D. Lunt, while John Neilson is the claimant for the \$80.94, seaman's wages. Under ordinary circumstances the Racenorse would probably pass unnoticed, but being surrounded by as many tions, and the operations of the legal processes revealing the fact that she had a considerable quantity ot arms and ammunition on board, she came at once under the ban of suspicion. It does not appear that Spanish agents supposed that her intentions in respect to the Queen or the Antilles needed investigation, and so they watched her pretty closely. CARRER OF THE RACEHORSE. An imaginative person, with memories of the Red

River running through his head, would call the Ruceporse a "rakish craft," a description warranted by tradition to apply to all vessels attainted with piracy and nautical outlawry. But although her masts have the contrary, she is emmently stanch, solid and respectable. She is of 101 tons burden, has a beam of 22 feet, carries apparently a good spread of sail and is furnished with yards for square sails. Although now of New York, she was built in Massachusetts some thirteen years ago, and is reported to be as stanch in present as she was when a she left the stocks. She has buffeted the toeming seas in her day, and it has also been nor fortune to be becalined in the pulseless airs of southern latitudes. She has also been end of stance in the day, and it has also been nor tortune to be becalined in the pulseless airs of southern latitudes. She has also been obgaged in various kinus of trading adventures, and has been most recently employed in the fruit trade. On the 10th of January last she entered the port of New York, having made a voyage from Januarics. She was in charge of Captain Horman Yon Weiler, who is also her owner. Captain Yon Weiler is a German by birth, but speaks English fluently. He is of middle size and apparently not much over thirty years of ago. He has had a varied career and does not appear to have devoted himself to navigation until recently. He studied the science in Germany, and within the last year and a half or so has put it a good deal into practical operation. During the France-German war he was an officer, he says, in the Black Hussars, having entered the regiment from a military school, and he wears the badge of his regiment (a death's head and crossbones) on his breastpin. He was engaged at sedan and elsewhere and was one of the French Emperor's escort to the Belgian frontier when on his way to Withelmshole.

When the Herall preporter went on board the Racespectable. She is of 101 tons burden, has a beam of

entered the regiment from a military school, and he wears the badge of his regiment; a death's head and crossbones) on his breastpio. He was engaged at Sedan and olsewhere and was one of the French Emperor's escort to the Beigian frontier when on his way to Withelmshobe.

CAPTAIN VON WRILER'S STORY.

When the HERALD reporter went on board the Racehorse yesterday the cargo, which was for the most part packed up in large and small cases, was being removed from the vessel to the wharf. The officials of the Sherilf and the Marshal were on board, but they had no jurisdiction over the cargo, and did not busy themselves about it. Oaptain Von Weiler answered all questions with more good humor and patience than frankness, and his evasions and reservations cast some suspicion on transactions which are possibly altogether within the channels of legitimate trade. Thus he would not approximate more nearly to the destination of the vessel (if nothin had prevented ber sailing) than "the West Coast of Africa." His story was that he had arrived in port on the 10th of January, from Januale, and that he ince set about procuring an assorted cargo for the African trade. Not having sufficient money of his own he got a gentleman to advance \$5,000. The mane of this gentleman he reduced to give, but it was discovered by its Weste, the late was a substitute spirit. His purchases exceeded the \$5,000 and he applied to Mr. Westphal for a further advance to complete the cargo and clear the vessel. This was not forthcoming, and he then satibout getting another party to come into the transaction. He had secured from this person an advance of \$4,000, but about the time this transaction had matured Mr. Westphal, by the advice of his lawyer, withdrew from the venue of the wind the substitute of the African trade, consisting of hardware, rilles, muskets, musquesses, having been purchased with his moose, was to be sold for his heavy case of the African trade, consisting of hardware, rilles, muskets, musquesses, having been purchased with his moose

vanued.

Altogether, although the matter may be the outcome of a legitimate trading transaction, it has been so guarded with secreey and reservations that it could not quite escape suspiction.

THE POOR TRAMP.

HE WAYLAYS A YOUNG COLLEGIAN AND FINDS THAT HE HAS CAUGHT A TARTAR. The danger to which the community is exposed a

compact and bustling form of Assistant District Attoracy E. R. Rollins entered the vestibule, and was seen soon after swinging around in a semi-circle amind not of friends who were offering their congratuation of the friends who were offering their congratuation of the control of conspiracy." as charged, were taken to the boson of the institution with more endearment than ever. They were charged with being the two neitre members of the "combining their offering the control of the c

A. T. STEWART'S WILL.

Self-Asserted Relatives Seeking to Have It Set Aside.

THEIR FORMIDABLE PETITION.

Hungering for a Share of the Millionnaire's Vast Estate.

Another fight has been initiated in the courts. the object of which is to compel a partition of the valamong a score of more of persons who claim as his of such estate. PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

The plaintiffs in the new litigation are Alexander

Stewart and Ann J. Bagley, the first, as alleged, being a nephew and the latter a niece of the de-ceased millionnaire. The list of defendants is a most formidable one, comprising Cornelia M. Stewart, Henry Hilton and Ellen B, Hilton, his wife; Cornelia S. Butler and Prescott Hall Butler, her husband; Charles B. Clinch, Henry P. McConn, George Munroe, Anna Clinch, Julia Clinch and Emma Clinch; May Brough, Ann Stewart, Sarah Morse, James Bailey, Thomas Bailey, Eliza Bailey, Mary Deans, Thomas Begley, Thomas Begley No. 2, Alexander Begley, William Bogley, Jane Begley Deans, Augustus M. Turney, George W. Turney, Samuel Turney, James Turney, William H. Turney, Catherine E. Turney, Lucretia M. Turney, Winthrop Turney, John Turney, Margaret Richardson, Sarah Hurvey, Margaret Mc-Milliams, the lineal descendants, if any, of William Stewart, James Stewart and Ann Stewart, formerly of Antrim co. nty, Ireland, their names being to these planntiffs unknown naving or claiming to have any interest in the premises sought to be portloned in this section.

action.

These defendants include not only all the parties to whom devises of real estate were made by Mr. Stewert, but all others slieged in these proceedings as having, through being next of kin, an interest in his estate.

what was formerly known as the Utica steam woolien property, in Utica.

STATEMENT OF PROSECUTING COUNSEL.

Mr. S. F. Kaceland is the principal lawyer in bringing this partition suit. He states that the suit is in good faith and that he intends to prosecute it to a final issue. He claims to represent near relatives of the decoased millionasire who reside in the vicinity of Lurgan and other places in or around Belfast. He says that he has power of attorney from several of those relatives who have been cut off by Mr. Stewart's will as submitted to probate in this city. It is claimed that Mr. Stewart did not leave any will, and that bringing the suit in its present form throws upon the devisees under the will the burden of proving its geneineness, or, at least, that it was not made through under influence.

least, that it was not made through undue influence, JUGER HILTON ON THE MATTER.

A reporter of the HERALD called on Judge Hilton to ascertain his views in regard to this suit. He said that he had really nothing to say; no papers had been served on him, and that it was evidently only another phase of the Bagier case. After repeating that he had nothing to say he added, smilingly, that the spirit of contesting wills is evidently a growing feature in the nation's free institutions.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The New York Sunday School Association anniversary was held last night in the Broadway Tabernacie, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., presiding. A choir of 300 both sexes who belong to the Howard Mission and from the Sunday schools of this city sang a number of hymns, under the direction sang a number of hymns, under the direction of Professor Theodore E. Perkins. After opening the proceedings Dr. Tiflany addressed the children and their friends. He feared the withdrawal of the Biolo from the public schools. He believed that a fearful responsibility rested with those who in the Sunday schools taught the hving souls who are yet to take higher rank than the angels. Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, in his address, referred to the importance of the anniversary meetings that had been held in that place during the present week. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., claimed that the Sunday schools were the nurseries of the Church, the best symbols of Christian union, and that the "Bible bolled down" was the "load for Sunday schools." Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., explained the useluiness of the Sunday School is creating a desirable interature peculiar to themselves, and unsisted on the desirability of saving souls rather than saving organizations.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church resumed its sessions in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Bishop Nicholson reported that the Committee on Doctrine and Worship had decided adversely on the the Catochism of Edward VI, and recommended a new Catechism, which he read. A resolution making changes in the Prayer Book, offered by Rev. M. B. Smith, was referred to the above mentioned committee. The report of the Committee on the Desconate, making the offices of presbyter and descon distinct and only allowing the latter to take charge of a church or administer baptism by permission of the Bishop was adopted.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH ATLANTA, Ga., May 10, 1878. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal

Church South to-day heard the report of the plenipo-

entiary commission at Cape May which made the terms of fraternization and the settlement of the mat-ters in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Churca South. The report was spread on the minutes, the bishops associating that the matters of which it treated had been finally settled. CHURCH CONSECRATION.

Bishop Littlejohn will consecrate the new Episcopal Church at Farmingdale, L. I., to-day.

THE NEWTOWN METHODISTS.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 10, 1878, To the Epitor of the Harald:—
The report published in your issue of the 9th inst.

giving rumors against my character, charging me by mplication, at least, with having been guilty of immoral conduct and criminal acts, does me great in-

moral conduct and criminal acts, does me great injustice. The rumors referred to were wholly without foundation, and were conceived in wickedness and mathenousness. I trust you will publish the following eard from the trustees of my church as an act of Rev. G. H. SMITH.

CARD FROM THE TRUSTERS.

NEWTOWN, May 10, 1878.

We, the undersigned trustees and officers of the U. A. M. E. Church of Newtown, Queens county, L. L. A. M. E. Church of Newtown, Queens county, L. L. A. M. E. Church of Newtown, Queens county, L. L. M. H. Church of Newtown, Queens county, L. L. W. L. M. SMITH, our pastor, HENRY MITUHEL, President.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, Sceretary.
SANUEL MITCHEL, Treasurer, TEES ROFF.

JOHN THOMAS, Trustees.